

POLITICAL.

(Continued.)

The first quarter of the present year shows an increase of more than \$100 over the corresponding quarter of last year, indicating an improvement for the current year, by many conditions, than the first quarter previous one, and a consumption probably larger, while the market are not so much depressed as in the second quarter.

Exports of articles related consistently with articles of necessity, and necessaries have been in a large measure maintained at about the same level, except that there has been a slight decrease in the export of flour.

tion and cost-reducing action, there is the prospect of those efforts being done by an increasing number of producers.

During the past year, our exports of cotton amounted to \$77,081,610, while of cotton manufactures, or by-products, to the extent of \$473,342, and during the same period the importation of cottons entered for consumption, less duty, at the foreign valuation, to \$

<p> 22,707,741 52,418,848 13,938,252 25,383,161 </p>	<p> Cot. Man. 32,044,544 60,322,424 16,602,144 6,734,434 </p>
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countries which take the largest quantities of raw cotton are Great Britain, and India, for instance, table No. —, is

To Goods Shipped		To Freight	
6,257,707	89,467	1,128,423	1
25,241	18,765	2,621,516	
1,311,131	1,311,131	1,311,131	
4,944,122	2,291	8,088,712	
4,942,831	63	1,345,557	
1,257,272	110,011	1,671,125	

The Net—due to the value of the
 Cotton Manufactures from the C.
 and Great Britain in the year 1848
 was 1,671,125. The same was sent
 to this table it was supposed that the
 Cotton Manufactures shipped from the
 United States during that year was \$ 5,771,125
 from Great Britain the
 103,771

Of these amounts the British
 received from Great Britain
 British vessel for 1848, is

30th June, 1813, show an
 tion of cotton manufactures
 in the British Empire to 11 47

United States should be more in the line of manufacturing her own great staple commodities to increase the manufactures of other materials of which we have the raw materials, such as wool, and to the products, manufactures and commodities of the country.

No. 1, exhibit, the exports of the United States and Great Britain, from 1814 to 1815, included the reference to the exhibit of the exports of the United States in several places. No. 2, exhibit, the exports of the United States to foreign countries, and the value of such exports of American manufactures from Great Britain to the continent of Europe, and the exports of American manufactures to the whole world, and the value of such exports of American manufactures to the whole world during the

goods imported and the duties there-
on. The statements are intended
to show the importance of the article in the

of the world's third oldest textile industry, and manufactured by our own textile mills, would be worth \$100,000,000. Instead, in the region of the world where the value of cotton manufactures should be \$100,000,000, we have a water-worn, the United States' textile industry with the products and materials of other nations, so long as we have a policy of export duties and other raw materials, child labor, and import duties on articles of clothing. This policy should be by a free country to encourage the manufacture of textiles and so to give their products the necessary normal exchange value for their valuable foreign exchange. It is not the total subsidy from our tax system that is being considered, but the total cost in paying for our textiles.

It is a second conflict of their, that is the opinion and words of any producer of a textile subject, in the upper community.

shows that where are the workshops
there must be the marts of the
the heart of wealth, commerce, and

has been shown by the experience of
cases that the average rate of duties
by the present revenue laws is
three per cent upon the foreign val-
ues, including free as well as dutiable
imports. During the last fiscal year, the imports
of such goods, including specie, were
\$118,181,345, and we reported, of domestic
foreign goods, and specie, \$161,897,
a balance against us of \$44,715,704.
It will be concluded, that the
want of judgment, not to "see the
necessity of reduction, not to "see the

Neuman

